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their contract they left the vessel in the hands of the mortgagor, and thus liable to subsequent maritime liens resulting from her employment by him. It is clear that if the vessel had gone into the possession of the mortgagees under that incumbrance, and had afterward taken on board the shipment in question, she would have been subject to a lien for its value, and there is no legal reason shown for securing them a privilege against this charge, when leaving her in the hands of the mortgagor, superior to what they could claim if placed in the hands of the mortgagees.

Decree for libellants.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE MONTHLY LAW REPORTER. Of the entire work vol. XXI. Edited by JOHN LOWELL and SAMUEL M. QUINCY. May, 1858, No. 1; new series, vol. XI. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co.; New York: John S. Voorhies.

It always gives us pleasure to see our contemporary on our table. We are sure that some good thing is in store for us, and we never read the pages of the Reporter without satisfaction and profit. The May number commences a volume, the twenty-first, and the editorial department is now composed of Messrs. Lowell and Quincy, whose names guarantee the character of the publication. This number is itself highly interesting; the leading article discusses an intricate question upon "the rights of riparian owners to land formed by alluvion;" we then have some maritime causes of value and importance; then a number of notes of decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, the courts of New York, Federal and State, the Supreme Court of Maine, and the usual miscellany, and book notices. We have had some experience in the matter of editing a legal periodical, and know both its pleasures and vexations, and we have more than once admired the skill with which our learned contemporary managed to enjoy the one and lessen the other, and we doubt not that increasing pleasure and much widespread usefulness is in store for a legal publication of such *unobtrusive* but *real* worth. We commend our contemporary to our numerous readers, assuring them that he who reads the Law Register may read the Reporter, and he who reads the Reporter may read the Register—as each fills its own peculiar sphere—and be fully repaid by the perusal of both.